THE GERAT SOUTH: A RECORD OF JOURNEYS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES. By EDWARD KING. Syo. pp. 952. American Publishing Oc. The attention of the public has already been faverably directed to a portion of this work while passing through the successive numbers of Seribner's Monthly, but in the present volume the material ba been entirely rewritten and rearranged, numerous additions have been made, and more complete information supplied, forming an authentic and singutarly interesting collection of facts concerning the social and political condition of the Southern States. The work is the fruit of an extensive series of journeys in the South and South-West during the year 1873 and a part of 1874, in which the author, accompanied by several artists, traveled more than 25,000 miles, visiting nearly every important city and town, and even penetrating into remote mountain regions heretofore seldem explored by Northern travelers. They were everywhere kindly received by the Southern people, and enjoyed the most ample facilities for gaining correct impressions of the country, upon which, after suffering the terrible calamities of the civil war, the dawn of a better day is breaking.

One of the earlier chapters is devoted to the French quarter of New-Orleans, of which the lively pictures by the author present a remarkable contrast to the social features of the population that claims an English descent. The houses are all of stone or brick, stuccoed or painted; the windows of each story descend to the floors, opening upon handsome and airy balconies, protected by iron railings; quaint dormer windows peer from the great roofs; the massive street doors are large shough to admit carriages into the stone paved urtyards, from which stairs communicate with the upper apartments.

the upper apariments.

Semetimes, through a pertal opened by a slender, dark-haired bright-eyed Creele giri in black, you catch a glimpse of a garden, delicious with daintiest blossoms, purple and red and waite gleaming from vines clamber, mist the grass about them shown with petals; bosquots, green and symmethem; luxuriant badres, arbors, and refuges, trimmed by skillful kands; backs of veneens; be witching pre-usion of peach and apple blossems; the dark green of he magnella; in a quiet corner, the rich glow of the trange in its nest among the thick leaves of its parent ge in its nest among the thick leaves of its parent the palmette, the catalpa;—a mass of bloom which the senses in alumbrous delight. Suddenly the closes, and your paradise is lost, while Eve remains

laps the senses in animstons denical. Sensenth and door closes, and your paradise is lost, while Everennains mende the gate!

From the balconies hang, idly Sapping in the breeze, little nainted the placards, announcing "Furnished apartments to rent!" Ains! is too many of the old mansions you are ushered by a gray-faced woman clad in deepest black, with little children clinging jealously to her skutts, and you instinctively note by her manners and her speech that she did not rent recens before the war. You pity her, and taint of the maintends of these gray-faced women; of the numbers of these silent, almost desoints beuses.

Now and then too, a knock at the porter's lodge will bring to your view a bustling Greele dame, fat, and fifty, redoient of garlie and new wine, and robust in voice as in person. How cheerily she retails her mistortunes, as if they were bleasings! "An invalid kinsband—coyer-rous cal Auguste a Confederate, of course—and is yet; but the pauser garyon is unable to work and we are very poor!" All this merrity, and in high key, while the young necross—the housemand—stong to her mistress's Frence, pervously polishing with her huge lips the handle of the broom she holds in her broad, corded hands.

Mr. King was greatly struck with the movement

Mr. King was greatly struck with the movement and vivacity of the New-Orleans markets, which present none of the repulsive features, that so often make a visit to the "sources of life" in more Northern latitudes, a preëminently disagreeable

Next to the river traffic, the New Orleans markets are ore picturesque than anything else appertaining to e city. They lie near the levée, and, as markets, are deed closs, commodicus, and always well stocked. But the city. They lie near the levee, and, as market, and indeed clean, commodents, and always well stocked. But they have mather and an especial carm to the traveler from the North, or to him who has never seen their great counterparts in Europe. The French market at sunrise as Sunday morning is the parfection of vivacious tradic. In gasing upon the scene, cae can readily imagine himself in some city beyond the seas. From the stone houses, balcenied, and famiful in roof and window, some hosts of plump and pretty young negresses, chatting in their droil palots with mensionr the fail-denier, before his wooden bacch, or with the rotund and overhaughing madame was acids little piles of potatoes, arranged on a shelf like camon balls at an arsead, or chaffering with the fruit merchant, while passing under long, handing rows of oderous bananas and pincapples, and beside heaps of oranges, whose color contrasts prettily with the swart or tawny faces of the purchasers. During the mersing hours of each day, the markets are vertiable bec-hives of industry; ladies and servants

ce is the negrees of the 1 me of D'Artaguetto, aome of her grandenlidres; there is the soking Stellian woman, who has been builted rains by rough negroes and rougher white sold cranges; and there is her dark, ferong husband, who handles his eigarette as if he

stranging an enemy.

ings, where inneireds of people pass hourly, sits a silent Louisiana Indaa wessan, with a sack of gambo spread put before her, and with eves downcast, as if expecting harsh words rather than purchasers.

Entering the clothes market, one finds lively Gallie versions of the Hebrew fonzio tending shops where all articles are labeled at such extraordinary low rather that the person who manufactured them must have given them away; quavering old men, clad it rusty black, who sell shoc-strings and cheap cravate, but who have bardly vitality enough to keep the files off from them-plves, not its speak of waiting on customers; villainous French landsharks, who have eyes as sharp for the earners of the fresh water sailor as ever had a Gotham ings of the fresh-water anior as ever had a Gotham shanghai merchant for those of a sait-water tar; moldy bid danos, who look dangers at you if you venture to maist that any stricle in their steck is not of finest tabric and quality; and hoarse-voiced, debauched Creole men, who almost cling to you in the energy of their pleading for purchases. Sometimes, too, a beautiful black-robed girl leans over a counter, displaying her superbly-moided arms, as she adjusts her knitting-work. And from each and every one of the markets the noise rises in such thousand currents of paiots, of French, of English, of good-natured and guitarnal begro accent, that one cannot help wondering how it is that buyer and seller ever come to any understanding at all.

Then there are the flowers! Such marvelous bargains as one can have in bouquots! Delicate jessamines, medest knots of white roses, glorious orange biossoms, samelias, red roses, tender paisles, exquisite verbeass, the luscious and perfect virgin's bower, and the magnelian in its senson;—all these are to be had in the markets for a trivial sum. Sometimes, when a Havana or a glicilian vessel is discharging her cargo, fruit boxes are broken open; and then it is a treat to see swarms of African children hovering about the temption piles, from which even the sigot of stout outgets will not frighten them.

In the Winter months the markets are crowded with fresh-water sailor as ever had a Gothum erchant for those of a sait-water tar; moldy

from which even the sigot of steut oudgels will not frighten them.

In the Winter months the markets are crowded with strangers before 6 o'clock every morning. Jaunty maids from New-England strell in the passages, escorted by pale and quernlous is valid fathers, or by spruce young men, who swelter in their thick garments, made be worn in higher latitudes. While New-York or Boston ladies sip cellse in a market-stail, groups of dreamy-eyed neare girls surreuna taem and currously sean the details of their tellets. Black urchins grin confidingly and selicit aims as the blonds Northerner sounders by. Perchance the Bostonian may hear a silvery voice, whose owner's face is buried in the depths of a san-bonnet, exclaim: "There goes a regular Yankee!"

Ballors, too, from the ships anchored in the river, Sailors, too, from the ships anchored in the river, promenade the long passage-ways; the accents of twenty innyunges are heard; and the childlike, comical French of the negrees rings out above the clamor. Wagons from the country clatter over the stones; the drivers sing cheerful metodies, interspersed with shouts of caution to pedestrians as they guide their restive horses through the crowds. Stont colored women, with suckling heas dangling from their brawny hands, gravely parade the long atsics; the fishmonger uttors an apparently incomprehensible yell, yet brings crowds around him; on his clean block lies the pompane, the prince of Southern waters, which as enthusiastic admirer once described as "a just fish made perfect," or a "translated shad."

Towards noon the clamor ceases, the bustle of

"translated shad."
Towards aroun the clamor ceases, the bustle of trailic is over, and the market men and women betake beenselves to the old cathedral, in whose shadowed saides they kneel for momentary worship.

The negro population forms a conspicuous ele-

ment in the scene.

Of course, in the French quarter, there are multitudes of negroes who speak both French and English in the quaintest, most outlandish fashion; cliding whole syllables which seem necessary to sense, and breaking into extravagant exclamations on the slightest pretext. The French of the negroes is very much like that of young children; spoken far from plainly, but with a pretty grace which accords poorly with the exteriors of the speakers. The negro women, young and old, wander about the streets barchesded and barcarmed, new togging their mistresses' children, now carrying hage shout the streets careasaded and barearmed, new tog-ging their mistresses' children, now carrying hage baskets on their heads, and walking under their heavy burdens with the gravity of queens. Now and then one sees a muiatto girl hardly less fair than the brown maid he saw at Sorrento, or in the vine-covered cottage at the little mountain town near Rome, new a giant ma-trop, black as the tempest, and with features as pro-meunced in avagety as any of her Congo ancestors.

The revolution in the social [condition of New-Orleans since the close of the war is depicted in somber colors, which only leave a too painful impresmon of reality.

Many of the owners of property in the vicinity of the the Archbishop's Palace have removed to France since the war, doing nothing for the benefit of the metropolis which gave them their fortunes. The rent of these solidly-constructed old houses once brought them a sum which, when translated from dollars into france, was only and which when translated from dollars into france, was only the first form boxes. New they got almost nothing; the houses are mainly vacant. With the downfall of filevery, and the advent of Reconstruction, thus uses tradical changes in Logislans politics and society that these belonging to the enters regime who could flee,

ded; and a prominent histerian and gentleman of most bonorable Creete descent told me that, among his tramenes arequalutance, be did not know a single person who would not leave the State if means were at han!. The grooves in which a society in Louisian and New-Orloans had run before the late struggle were so broken that even a residence in the State was distanted in him and the society he represented; since the lake war, is east, 579 years seemed to have passed over the Coumonwealth. The Italy of Angastia was met mere distanted to the test of the day than is the Louisiana he longer the spirit to maintain the grand, unbound hope the provided hospitality of the spirit to maintain the grand, unbound hope the would have curtained in ferward in their own earther would have been preclay, it royal strie, and who would have curtained in ferward in their own earther who went the contrained with the spirit in the provided hospitality of their neighbors. Now tiesse same planters were living unen corn and perk. Most of these people, said the gentleman, have vanished from their homes; and I actually know ladies of culture and refinement, whose incomes were gigantic before the war, whe are 'washing' for their daily bread. The misery, the dospair, in hundreds of cases, are beroud belief."

"Many lovely plantations," said he, "are entirely deserted; the negroes will not remain upon them, but fock into the cities, or work on Land which they have purchased for themselves." He would not believe that the free negro did as much work for libratel as he formerly did for his master. He considered the labor system at the present time terribiy coarous for planters. The negroes were only profitable as field hands went they worked on shares, the planters furnishing them land, tools, horses, males, and advancing them. He had the would not history to be appeared to the negroes where only filed to the filed profitable as field hands went they worked on shares, the planters furnishing them land, tools, horses, males, and advancing them. He h

The portion of the volume devoted to Florida will baread with interest by those who purpose emigrating to that fruitful land, or who seek its genial skies in pursuit of health. One of the principal charms is the mild and equable climate. period of 100 years, according to the old Spanish records, the temperature of the Winter months at St. Augustine has averaged a little ever 60 degrees. The greatest heats in Summer are never equal to those of New-York. Florida may be safely recommended as a home both for Winter and Summer. For the healthy and pleasure seeking, it forms a Winter paradise, while for the invalid no place is better fitted as a residence for the restoration of health.

fitted as a residence for the restoration of health.

The mornings in December, January, February, and March, the four absolutely perfect movates of Estern Florida, are wonderfully soft and baimy; the sin states generously, but there is no suspicion of amoning heat. The breeze gently resilve the contrnous leaves of the banana, or playfully tumules a golden orange to the ground, that a plump goose or ducking may at once thrust its bill into the tender fram. The giant cacus in a neighboring garden peers out from among the fruit-trees like some scaly monater. The cart of the "cracker" (the native farmer's appellation), laden with game and vegetables, plies from deer to door, and wild furkeys and dappled deer are purchased for dinner. Little parties larily bestow themselves ming the river bank, with books and sketching materials, and alternately work deer, or gossip, mail the whisties of the ascending or descending a scamers are heard, when everybody flecks to the wharves. At evening a spleudid white moonlight transfigures all the leaves and trees and flowers; the bank and guitar, accompanying negro metodies, are heard in the streets; a heavy tropical repose falls over the little town, its wharves and rivers.

The cultivation of the orange, as is well known,

The cultivation of the orange, as is well known, has been attended with remarkable success, and will doubtless become one of the leading industries of the State. A beautiful orange grove owned by Colonel Hart contains 700 trees, some of them forty years old, which yield from twelve to twenty-five hundred oranges each, and a part of them have even been known to bear no fewer than four or five thousand. It requires the care of only three men, an oversoor and two negroes, and affords to the owner an income of \$12,500 or \$15,000 a year.

There are many young proves on the Oelawaha River, and who handles his eigarette as if he ling an enemy.

There are many young proves on the Oelawaha River, and more than a million trees are already budded there. Before the war, acres of land covered with the wind orange were rminically cleared to make room for cotton passage, between two of the market build-numereds of people pass hourly, all a silent indian woman, with a sack of gambo spreader, and with eves downcast, as if expecting and cane. It is mainly Northern capital that is invested in orange culture throughout the State at present. In the ladian liver region, the woods along the banks are, according to one account, "great gardens of the sort, wild orange, and we often," says the traveler, "had to clear the ground of vast quantities of the fruit before we could pitten our tents." These wild trees can be sot out in new lands, and at a preper time budded with the awest erange. Any time during the Winter mouths is proper for transplanting. The "onds," or grafts, grow enermously the first year; and, in five years at most, if one hundred transplanting, and it eres have been set out on an acre, that acre will yield 10,000 oranges; next year the yield will be doubted, and in ten years from the date of transplanting, with anything like reasonable success, one is sure of an income to life. For the orange is a hardy tree, gives a sure crop, has few insect chemics, and lives for more than a hundred years. A good tree will bear from one thousand to three thousand oranges yearly. Some of the trees in an orchard at Mandarin have produced as many as 6,500, many of the oranges weighing nearly a pound each. One single grove on the Hadian River, with 1,350 trees, produced in a season 700,000 oranges. Only a small capital is needed for the starting of a grove, and the rewards of a successful one are very great. Oranges sell at from \$8 to \$88 per thousand building of canade has been accomplished, so that the Indian River may have an outlet via 85. Jun, the North will be supplied with oranges of a more delicate texture than any it has yet seen; and the number of gröves along the river will be legion.

Other tropical fruits are no less successful: Other tropical fruits are no less successful:
Not only do the crange, the lemon, the lime, and the citron flourish, but the peach, the grape, the fig, the pomegranate, the plam, all varieties of herries, the cive, the banana, and the pineapple grow luxuriantly. Black Hamburg and white Muscat grapes fruit finely in the open air, the Concord and the Scappernong are grown in vast quantities. The glava, the timarisal, the wonderful alligator-pear, the plantain, the coccanut, and the date, the almond and the peach luxuriate in Southern Florida. We have within our boundaries a trapic land, rich and strange, which will one day be inhabited by thousands of fruit-growers, and where beautiful towns, and perhaps clites, will yet spring up.

Coming nearer hame, Mr. King presents a series of

Coming nearer home, Mr. King presents a series of cheerful reports of the rapidly increasing commercial and industrial prosperity of Baltimore, which has been greatly developed, especially within the last two years. In the coffee trade, Baltimore stands second among the ports of the United States. the receipts being more than twice the aggregate entries of Boston, Philadelphia, and New-Orleans. It has even become a port of entry for New-York coffee merchants, on account of the facilities afforded for handling. The trade in flour and in coal has also taken a prodigious start. The sugar trade is very extensive, and that in lumber, iron, cotton, and petroleum has made a wonderful advance.

The author is evidently an alert and shrewd observer, and possesses a happy talent for description. If he is sometimes a little too rhetorical for a severe taste, he is always eminently readable, and never offends by coarse or flippant remark. Indeed some readers may complain that he takes things too seriously, and never indulges in the humor suggested by the numerous comic scenes of which he is the eye-witness. Be this as it may, however, he never attempts to provoke unseasonable merriment by caricature, or grotesque coloring, and is content to be instructive, without striving after forced wit. His historical notices are of an inferior quality to his descriptive sketches, and we occasionally fall upon an inexact statement, whether through a slip of the pen or of the types, as for instance, when the sum paid to Napoleon for the acquisition of Louisiana is put down at 60,000,000 francs, which is too small by at least 15,000,000 francs. The illustrations of the volume, for the most part, are excellent, and greatly enhance both its attractiveness and its

HEALTH: A HANDBOOK FOR HOURHOLDS AND SCHOOLS. By EDWARD SHITH, M. D., 1F. R. S. 12mo. pp. 198. D. Appleton

The purpose of this httle work is to furnish the elder class of pupils with a plain and comprehensive manual of the principles of hygiene, but it is also eminently adapted to the instruction and practical benefit of the great mass of adult readers. Dr. Smith is distinguished among the medical practitioners of London for the

soundness of his scientific training, his freedom from undue attachment to theory, his power of sagacious observation, and his facility and point as a writer. His servation, and his facility and point as a writer. His remarks on the use of water are opportune at this moment when the condition of the Craton is a subject of such lively discussion. Water, he tells us, should have no smell or taste, and should be perfectly clear and bright. If it has a had smell or taste, it should be examined at once. If it is not clear, but only muddy from soil washed into it, it will become clear on setting it aside, and may be good water. Buch a state of water often occurs in process after rains, but if, when clear, it is not entirely without taste and a neil, it is certain it is not entirely without taste and sueil, it is certain that something is wrong. Fritered water is brighter, cleaser, and more agreeable, if it be not allowed to remain too long in the iliter, and as the cost of fitters is not great at present, they should be more generally used, but they lose their power after a certain time, and should be renovated. Dr. Smith is not a warm advertised for dentities but her betheavent ages against here. cate of tea-drinking, but he throws out some useful hints to those who are addicted to that favorite beverage. They will, however, be apt to question his assertion that if the tea be pure, a cheap kind is as good as an expensive one, as they are all from the same tree, and the duly difference is in the flavor. Green tea is the very young leaf, and contains more of the property of tea. A teaspoonful of the best green tea is nearly twice as heavy s one of common black tea, and will go about twice as far. Tea is still very much adulterated, but not so generally as it once was. Green teas are sometimes faced with copper so as to make them less bright, and hence bright-looking teas are to be suspected. The best tea contains little nutriment, nose at all in proportion to its cost, and no doubt too much money is wasted on it. It is scarcely a food in itself, but it helps to quicken the use of food, and affords a certain sense of refreshment, as a nervous stimulant. As to all alcoholic drinks, the author is decided that they do more harm than good. They do not give strength for any work in proportion to their cost, but, on the other hand, often make people dult, stupid, and unfit for work. The most severe work can be performed without them, as is proved by the case of some millions of people who pever touch them, and it will be a happy day when they are not used at all. There will the be less quarreling, poverty, and crime, and more food,

The Art Treasures of England (Philadelphia : Gebbie & Barrie, New-York: Howarta & Paintips), is the title of a semi-monthly series of engravings of the most celebrated masterpieces of the British artists of the present century, copied from the originals in the galleries of royalty and of the nobility, or of the wealthy amateur collectors in the United Kingdom. The work is to be comprised in thirty-four numbers, each of which will contain three steel engravings, with letter-press descriptions, edited by Mr. J. Vernou Whitaker. It is intended to select only the most admirable productions in painting and sculpture, presenting a cabinet of obeles specimens as illustrations of the progress of British art in modern times. Among the artists whose works are to be reproduced are Constable, Collins, Eastlake, Eity, Faed, Birket Foster, Lindseer, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Leslie, Maclise, Torner, Wikie, in painting, and Foley, Gibson, Macdowell, Marshall, Wood, in scuipture, and many others in both branches of art. Tac names of the engravers are shown on the plates, representing much of the most distinguished talent in Eugland in that department.

DR. JOHN HALL ON PREACHING.

THE PREACHER AT WORK.

END OF THE SERIES OF LECTURES BEFORE THE YALE DIVINITY SCHOOL-ANSWERS TO STUDENTS' QUESTIONS ABOUT THE METHODS OF FULFILLING THE DUTIES OF A PREACHER.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUKE.] New-Haven, March, 12 .- Dr. John Hall enpolemented his course of ten lectures on "Preaching," in the Yale Divinity School, by an informal exercise in Marquand Chapel at 3 p. m., yesterday, in which he answered questions which from time to time during the course had been submitted to him in writing by the students. The following was the substance of the questions and answers:
Q. What practical use did the speaker make of Hebrew

in his work? A. He should n't think of preaching from any difficult Old Testament text without reading it is the original, especially as the translation in the poetical and prophetical books was often unfortunate. It was also a desirable means of getting at also shades of meaning, and was essential for self-respect, if for nothing

use of rells of membership, etc., as a means to acquaint anceship! A. Rolls of the society and of communicauts, and all such information, was of undoubted

A. All sermons should present Christ directly, and should be essentially Christly in their bearing.

Q. Was it well, in preaching continuously, to fellow any system or round of doctrine ! A. It was well to be consecutive. Such a course was often of value. Tuere must be, leastways, system in thought; and truth must

be presented in its fullness.

Q. What, in the way of reaching the masses, might the free-pew system be expected to do 1 A. Not much, in the speaker's view. The system was opposed to the gentus of American institutions; and, in so far as sold scats meant giving money to God, that was an invaluable training in what was really a vital part of Caristian

Q. How did the speaker make praver-meetings inter esting! A. He could not say that he did. His general prayer-meeting was in the hands of his church officers. The question should be, "interesting to whom!" and that must be God, or the devout, or spectators. Manifestly the secret was for the people to learn to pray, and then come to pray; and allathe spirit of fault-finding, lamenting, rhapsodizing, should be eliminated. The "interesting" prayer-meeting was too often a young

Q. How was one to choose a field of labor-home or abroad, East or West! A. General rules could not be given. One must consult his capacities. One of no power for learning a foreign tougne shouldn't go abroad, and an inelastic person shouldn't go to the frontier. Then Providence was to be watched. It was a good thing for the held to seek the preacher, and not the preacher the field. In this respect the Congregational and Presbyterian usage of popular choice was valuable. The speaker had never made a move, but it was against his judgment; and yet God had guided, and in coming to New-York he did to like manner, and his church might blame thomselves if their almost forced call did not suit. It was always good to have such an attitude.

Q Was the plan of a Bilde exercise, instead of a second service, desirable ! A. Possibly, if one had the molding of everything, which he had not. The "traditions of the elders" held force; the change would clash with custom, and burt by its irregularity. The same end could be accomplished by forming—and teaching in part one's self-Bible classes, and by having the second

ormon eminently expository in its nature.

Q. Was solo, quartet, or choir singing included among the meretricious "fine arts" discouraged in one of the lectures! A. The speaker was doubtless prejudiced by training, but he regarded a hundred voices, though meet ill-trained, fuller of worship than a hundred organ pipes. The point was, to whom was the song worship to be acceptable! and the answer was, manifestly, to God. Therefore church music, and all the church service, should be of the nature of heart service, what-

Q How far should the pastor, in calling on the sick. yield to physicians as to seeing or not seeing patients ! A. One could not be held responsible for a patient, if the physician intrusted with the case forbade access. Physicians, on the other hand, should realize that spiritual help was often southing, as well as often exciting. Young physicians were more apt to be arbitrary than older ones, but, is general, a good physician was to be trusted as to whether or not it were best for the pastor to see the patient. The amount of solicitude concerning medical treatment, as com-pared with that concerning spiritual guidance, was saddening. The speaker attended a parishioner in Dublin for a whole Winter, with most spiritual interviews, which the patient on recovering had no memory of. This would suggest how untrustworthy might be

A. Largely only what was part of one's experience; one was to keep himself sincere and honest by no acting and assumption, but was to be discert and himself.

Q. Should women take part in meetings for social prayer? A. The answer was much in controversy; unsuffectly women's prayer-meetings were invaluable, and should be enceuraged; the judgment of those whom the speaker knew, and netably that of women, was generally a negative to the question.

Q. What proportion of the presencer's time should be spent in study, and what he pastoral work? A. Every man must be a rule unto himself. For a man at his best, four hours of pastoral visiting five days in the week would do very well. The speaker hat been able to do this for mentals in succession, though committees and like devices had it somewhat their own way in his charch just now. Pretty faitaful visiting was a great teacher to the baster.

Q. Hew could the masses best be reached? A. The best way to reach the masses was so to proach that favorable reports awoid reach thom, and therein Christians might help much by giving favorable reports and urging the masses is; and then to mingle with the masses so as to confirm by life and bearing those good reports.

Q. What was the speaker's opinion concerning clerical

Q. What was the speaker's opinion concerning elerical anoking † A. Unfavorable, though persans prejudiced. It was hard to be free from the oder of tobacco, if using

Q. What was the speaker's opinion concerning elerical amoking? A. Unfavorable, though perhaps prejudited. It was hard to be free from the odor of tobacco, if using it, and thore were many whom the preacher must meet to whom it would be offensive. It offended the conscience of many. It wore out the constitution, though it migrat be "sootbing to a tired brain."

Q. Was anything special to be said concerning elerical manners! A. They were most important—not all the conventional forms, perhaps, but the gentlemanly spirit. No one should regard himself privileged as to manners in any direction, by his office. "Whitsoever things are pure, wastacover things are lovely," was a good rule. Following it, one would be forgiven if he were not a hand-book of eliquette.

Q. Should one lead in devotional exercises, always, in cahing! A. Not srbitrarily and necessarily. There was a fine instinct to be cultivated in that matter, and as to how to introduce it. One should encourage the taking of himself into the "living room" of the tamily, and lead to such things in natural and helpful ways. Too much time was wasted by pastors in admiring drawing-room pictures and furniture, which was not where the life of the family by.

Q. Personal considerations aside, would not selections often serve well for the puppit! A. If made, one should niways credit them. But what was wanted was a part of the preacher, and not selections made by him; the people could make their own.

Q. What should be the relation of the sermon to the text! A. There should always be a relation. The text should suggest, form the basis of, and give power to the sermon. As some one had sain, or ought to have said, "The text must n't be made an pre-text."

Q. Should one get his materials and line of thought weil in hand before beginning to write the sermons? A. Before the find writing. A brief majet be thrown off drst. This rule would prevent the waste time consequent on the "unatinety fies" of sermons which lay about to many preachers' deska—begue, tound unaturable, laid

reners.

Q. Should a pastor ever speak with women alone? A. He should. The topic was effen discussed in a way scantalens to religion. All women who joined his charch told the speaker of their religious experience; they should be received in the house study, and not in the church study. When women appeared of whom nothing was known, the speaker always sent them to his wife, was known, the speaker always sent them to his wife. Within a year the speaker had been visited by a girl, who told line something of her story, but whom he gave ever to his wife, who could learn it mere fully. The result was a note from the speaker to a chan whose address was given, a kindly interview with him on the speaker's part in his own sandy, a wordening within a day or two in his own parior, and the girl sobting in thankfulness in the arms of his wife.

Q. Should the preacher aftend the theater or the operat A. The speaker wasn't, from experience, good authority, having here been at chart. There was double taking in too much of the present pulpit discussion of the sudget. The best plays were only kept on the boards at relicous expense. The persons who went to learn "Shakespeare" were generally outdone in their mowings of him by men who never saw the plays" men in this room, for heatened. The speaker recently had access to a report prepared at some expense by a person familiar with American and European theaters, which went to show that the average the ater-goer too often began with the best, and went down and down as he became suitaired, till plays and spectacles not to be mentioned were reased. The speaker's judgment was alverse, and he believed that the clergy should not only kep away from theaters, but expose the fallacies of the theater argume not to those under his charge.

In conclusion the speaker wished to say that he had only answered the questions as best he could, and not infailuly. his personal opinion befure by implication asked. He desired again to thank his hearers for their cares and sympathetic attention to a course

APPLIED SCIENCE.

GURJUN OIL A REMEDY FOR LEPROSY .- The sub stance known as gurjun oil has lately been used in India as a remedy for leprosy with very encouraging success, the applications being made both ex-

THE INTERNATIONAL METRIC COMMISSION .- The permanent Committee of the International Metric Commission has just concluded a series of meetings at Paris. They find that the labors in connection with the preparation of the standard meters of platinum-iridium have been very satisfactorily performed by the Sub-Committee. Progress has also cants, and all such information, was of broaders and the newly-arrived preacher should be most diligent in so fixing the people in memory.

Q. Should the newly-arrived preacher is his first calls take especially on religious topics? A. If the place were small, so that he could call often, or if he was being introduced merely in routise way, perhaps not; but where the place was large, and eath would be infrequent, the opportunity should not be let slip, and it was in general well to set out at the start as one would want in the construction of the standard thermometers, to be used for determining the term and the meters when comparisons are being made. The construction of the among one reach and set its tellowing are its and and the members, the temperature of been made in the construction of a series of new

said to yield a tolerably fast color, of desirable luster, similar to that of dark vat-blue. The wool, or cloth, is prepared by beiling for an hour in a hot kettle, with 21 pounds of alum, 1 of a pound of chromate of potash, 1; pounds of sulphuric acid, and ounces of tin-salt in solution, for 40 pounds of material. It is then opened out and well cooled, and allowed to lie for 12 hours. The day after, 8 pounds of logwood are boiled in a fresh bath, and then 3 ounces of aniline violet (the bluish soluble in water) ounces of ablitue violet (the blutch soluble in water) are added, and as soon as it is dissolved, another half pound of sulphuric acid. The prepared articles, after being washed or rinsed, are placed in the bath at 1229, and after half an hour, are worked at a boil for an hour. More auiline violet affords a stronger blue, more logwood a deeper blue. The color can easily be cleaned in cold water.

PROP. ALFRED NEWTON ON THE MIGRATION OF Brads.-The desire to refute what he considers a very absurd theory in The London Times as to the migration of birds, has induced Prof. Alfred Newton, the well-known ornithologist, to address to Na ture a communication on the subject of the migration of birds. He stigmatizes as absurd the idea, advanced by the writer in question, that birds, congregating on the coast, are seized with a sudden mania to fly upward, caused, in his opinion, by some atmospheric change coinciding with the warm south wind moving in a high stratum, into which the birds soar, with an involuntary motion of their wings. This motion, involuntary like that of the heart, is continued for many hours, and the birds fly swiftly along until the paroxysm passes off, when they at once begin to descend, many of the feeble ones dropping into the sea. It is the more easy to agree with Prof. Newton in his criticism on this theory, as the phenomena of migration in North America show, not a paroxysmal impulse, but a long-continued movement, which lasts for weeks and even months, during which the birds make progress in definite lines, usually proceeding in the Autumn to wellestablished wintering grounds, from which they return in the Spring to almost the prespot whence they at first started. cise In opposing the hypothesis of The Times cor-

In opposing the hypothesis of The Times correspondent Prof. Newton at the same time confesses his ignorance in regard to the phenomenon, and remarks that the attention of observers should be directed to the following points:

First, the original cause or causes of migration. In some cases he thinks that searcity of food is a sufficient and a most obvious cause. As food grows scarce toward the end of Sammer, in the most northern mails of the frances of species, the individuals affected thereby seek it in other countries. In doing this they crowd out other individuals, and these, in turn, press upon still another zone, resulting in a stampede of the birds inhabiting a vast extent of country. He, however, does not find that the return movement is to be explained by any such hypothesis, since there is always an abundance of food in the Winter quarters of the migrants, who leave for the North, where the ground may be still covered with snow, and where they are subjected to great laconvenience in their search for food. Next, the mode or modes of micration; not only whether different birds migrate in the same manner, but whether the same species maintain the same peculiarities throughout. The great question, however, is how birds flad their way back to tnoir old homes, returning after a journey of thousands of miles to the very spot where they were hatened, or where they had nested the previous season, and arriving at a given point on almost the same day in many successive years.

A hypothesis was presented some years ago by

A hypothesis was presented some years ago by of. This would suggest how untrustworthy might be slok-bed experiences, and how attending to eternal interests was to be urged when the brain was cool.

Q. How should teachers of false religion—as Mermoniam—be met on their entering applace? A. They should not be advertised and put in the light of martyrs by too marked attacks, but were to be let severely also at the same time their destrines might be judiciously opposed in one's guide and regular ministrations.

Q. How much should one pressy his own experience: New Publications.

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